Hsun to tender the apologies and other reparations demanded in the Japanese ultimatum.

Dr. Sun left Shanghai on a Hongkong-bound steamer, on August 2; disembarked at Foochow; and thence took ship to Formosa, en route to Japan. He was reported to have travelled under an assumed name (Wang Kuo-hsien—i.e., "the wise man of the country"), and on arrival at Kobe (where at first the Japanese Government hesitated to admit him), he became the guest of a Mr. Mikami. Other rebel leaders, including Hu Han-min and Huang Hsing also fled to Japan. Feeling in that country ran very high when news of the Nanking outrage was received. On September 5, Mr. Mori-taro Abe, Director of one of the Bureaux of the Foreign Office was assassinated. It was not clear at first whether this was the act of a fanatic who sought to compel the Government to take action in China, or whether he had been mistaken for Dr. Sun.

It was alleged, after Dr. Sun's flight, that he had used the monthly grant to the Central Railway Corporation to assist in financing the revolt. No proof of this charge was ever adduced. But some months later it became known that he had disposed of the balance of the lease of the Corporation's offices, together with the furniture and fittings, for a sum of $10,000 !

The collapse of the rebellion (generally known as "the Second Revolution") left the Kuomintang thoroughly cowed. Parliament rushed through that portion of the Permanent Constitution providing for the election of the formal President. Two days